SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1883. The regular circulation of THE BUN for the week ending Feb. 24, 1883, was:

Mahone and His Methods.

The investigation of the contested election between Massey and Wise in Virginia has disclosed some interesting facts, which show pretty plainly how MAHONE and the repudiators carried that State last November, by fraud and by money. In Virginia a poll tax of one dollar, modelled on the law of Massachusetts, is levied, and the receipt of the Collector is evidence of a right to vote.

PAUL and O'FERRALL were rival candidates in the Sixth district, and the former was returned by an ostensible majority of two hundred. It now appears from the confession of one WAYLAND, a Collector of the MAHONE brand, that he issued nearly five hundred certificates for voters in Albemarie, one of the counties of this district, without receiving any payment of the tax.

This double fraud deprived the State of Its legitimate revenue and O'FERRALL of his election for the time being. There is reason to believe that Mahone's agents played the same desperate game in other counties, and, in fact, that the so-called majority of the repudiators was procured in this way. MAHONE had all the election machinery in his own hands, and he would not scruple to use it to achieve success on any terms.

Massey, as candidate for Congressman at Large, gets the benefit of the confessed fraud In Albemarle county, and when the investigation is concluded there will probably be proof enough to establish his legal right to the seat over Wise, who brutally assaulted him a few days ago.

JAY HUBBELL appeared as a witness in this case, and admitted that he had paid over ten thousand dollars to MAHONE, from the assessments, levied on the officeholders for uso in the political campaign last fall. He was not asked whether any larger sum was contributed for that object.

HUDBELL voluntarily stated on the stand that after the November elections he had burned the books of the committee, and had closed the work against any possible inquiry. beyond the recollections of an inconvenient memory. If there had not been something to conceal, this extreme course would not have been adopted. There must have been very urgent reasons for the destruction of these records, which are usually preserved for reference by the principal party committees. These books, and with them their secrets, are in ashes, but there are still living witnesses who know the substance of what they contained. The victims of HUBBELL count by thousands, and the beneficiaries of the assessments, like Mahone, must yet meet with the fate which they deser

A Very Suggestive Remark.

In the course of his speech at the Harvard Club's dinner at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, President ELIOT made this very significant and suggestive remark:

"But, gentlemen, there are certain dangers about peo niary aid. The nation is going into the business, I see, of pecuniary aid to indigent States. Now, I have learned from my slight experience in a single place of education that it is very easy, by injudicious aid, to pauperize a man, even though he be a pretty fair man on the whole By an injudicious use of beneficial endowments you may do a fundamental injury to the character. And I believe It will turn out in this nation that the greatest discretion is needed in the administration of national and to education within the States, else more harm will be done than goid. We have before us an example of a great and noble profession which has been deeply injured by beneficial endowments. I mean the elerical profession, a profession in which there is the greatest dearth of great

Those are the words of a man of large experience in educational affairs, and of great practical wisdom regarding them. Nor has there ever been a time when their truth needed to be more enforced on the public than the present. Even the States' Rights South is now clamoring for millions of money from the Treasury at Washington to pay for the support of the common schools of which it stands in need. At least, representatives of the Southern States are urging such an appropriation, regardless of political consistency, and careless about the vicious precedent the granting of it would establish.

For Congress to make an appropriation to set up and run public schools in the Southern States would not only violate sound political principle. As President ELIOT suggests, such a reliance on Washington would also beget a spirit of dependence against which every proud people should array itself. It would be better for the South to endure the disadvantage of illiteracy until it could itself instruct its young, than to gain the instruction at the price of its self-reliance.

The particular illustration President Ellor gives of the ill effects of beneficial endowments is full of significant warning. More money has been obtained for the education of Christian ministers in this country than for any other sort of professional training The clerical is the one profession for which young men are almost universally educated without expense to themselves. The students are usually beneficiaries. Not merely are they given their instruction in the theological seminaries and divinity schools without charge, but they are also, in the majority of cases probably, supported while they are there, either out of endowments or by the charity of churches and individuals. Money is solicited for these institutions as if for charity schools. The theological student is

very generally regarded as a pauper. If it were not that the students are supported, would these divinity schools need more than very moderate endowments? They do not require a large and expensive faculty. They have no need of costly scientifle apparatus, and the comparatively small number of their students makes great buildlngs unnecessary. But many of the young men who attend them, all full grown, are provided with quarters free, board free, and are even clothed, it may be, either at the expense of the institution or that of charitable people of their religious faith. At least, it is so in a large proportion of the cases.

Is it at all surprising, then, that the thec logical seminaries are obliged so generally to content themselves with poor material in the way of students poor material intellectually, and even morely? Nor is that all. The law schools and the engineering schools of high reputation have no trouble to get students, though they charge fees for tuition. They are crowded with spirited young men, many of whom will subject themselves to great personal sacriflees to enjoy the benefit of the instruction. How is it with the divinity schools? Their comparatively pattry classes are only recruited with the greatest effort. The young men are usually picked up among the churches after the most diligent search. They are tempted to come in, urged, exhorted, drummed up.

And, indeed, it is creditable to our youth

that so few of them will consent to enter the ministry in such a way. They resent the idea of dependence upon charity. They are too proud to take alms, or to be associated in the popular mind with those who do. They

prefer to fight their own way. One consequence of this method of obtain-ing recruits for the ministry is that the theological student is commonly regarded with little true respect even by those who contribute money for his support. That is a natural and inevitable result. And another consequence is that the manliness of the clerical profession is seriously impaired. The habits of dependence engendered in the theological seminary sap the foundations of self-respect, and breed a humiliating sub-

serviency, to the rich especially. It is a victous system, and the cause of genuine Christianity suffers almost mortally because of it. How is it possible to get a vigorous, honest, fearless, and powerful pulpit in that way? Of course, in a profession so recruited there is the greatest dearth of great men. Great men are of a quality which resents coddling. They do not come from an educational nursery, where the spirit of independence and selfreliance is stiffed, and where the acceptance of charitable support begets the subservi-

ency of the pauper. If young men had to fight as hard against material obstacles to earn a theological education as they do to get an ordinary professional training, we should hear less of the waning of respect for the pulpit and less of the decline of its influence. The Church needs better service than that it can obtain under a system which destroys manliness or encourages the weak and the lazy to lean on the strong and industrious for their

Free schools let us have by all means, but do not make paupers of States or individuals in the anxiety to spread knowledge, or that the Word of Gop may be preached

A Lesson from Scotland.

A case of defalcation lately discovered in Scotland is of general interest, for the facts brought out show a carelessness in the management of a trust which, we have good reason to think, is not at all exceptional.

The Dissenting Ministers' Friendly Society of Edinburgh was established in 1797 for the purpose of providing annuities for the widows and orphans of Dissenting clergymen. The Rev. Dr. JAMES PEDDIE was the Treasurer of the society from its foundation up to his death, in 1845. In 1833, when Dr. PEDDIE was in his seventy-fifth year, and was becoming superannuated, he made his son, DONALD PEDDIE, assistant treasurer, and the younger man continued to manage the funds for the widows and orphans until Dr. PEDDIE died. Then Dr. WILLIAM PEDDIE. another son, was elected Treasurer, and DONALD was not retained as an assistant.

There is some reason for supposing that, ome forty years ago, the directors of the society had doubts regarding DONALD. At least they appear to have thought that the PEDDIE family were too much disposed to monopolize the financial management of the When, in 1844, a year before his death, the father sought to have WILLIAM appointed as joint Treasurer, DONALD being continued as assistant treasurer, the request was not granted, and, instead, the directors suggested that Dr. WILLIAM BROWN, who was then clerk of the society, should be elected Treasurer. But no change was made, DONALD PEDDIE remaining in charge of the funds up to 1845, when his father died.

It will be seen that DONALD PEDDIE took good care to keep the keys of the treasury from 1833 to 1845, and after the death of hi father he was determined not to give them up. The name of Treasurer he did not care for so long as he had the actual fingering of the money and the accounts. When his father died, Dr. WILLIAM PEDDIE asked to be appointed Treasurer, with his brother as assistant. The directors refused to appoint DONALD, on the ground that he was not a member of the society and was a professional accountant, and might be called upon to act both for a client as borrower and for the society as lender. Dr. WILLIAM PEDDIE owever, was elected Treasurer in May, 1846. But DONALD, who had profited by his father's failing powers, was equally prepared to take advantage of his brother's ignorance of business. Like many another man who takes a place of such responsibility, Dr. WILLIAM PEDDIE was altogether unfitted for it. He seems to have had no better qualifications than honest intentions. Dox-ALD had the necessary knowledge and experience, but lacked the honesty. WILLIAM therefore leaned on DONALD for assistance, and the consequence was that just the ar rangement to which the directors objected was brought about, though not in a formal way. WILLIAM was Treasurer nominally.

ty-seven years, up to last November. Such a condition of affairs was discreditable to Dr. WILLIAM PEDDIE, and to the directors of the society, who let things run on in that loose way. But DONALD took a burden off WILLIAM's shoulders, and the directors were content to manage things in the loose and slipshod way which is pretty com mon among trustees like them.

DONALD actually, and so continued for thir-

It seems that the conscience of the easy going WILLIAM disturbed him in 1873, after having occupied a false position for more than a quarter of a century. He then wished to resign his nominal treasurership, and in a letter to DONALD said it is "unspeakably irksome to be responsible for affairs of which I am consciously ignorant. But DONALD would not consent to his resig nation, saying: "Although, in many respects, things are changed for the better, there are still not a few matters which I would like to see in a different position be fore they go into the hands of strangers and especially unfriendly strangers." And the weak WILLIAM consented to be per suaded; though why should a man be afraid to have his accounts of a charitable fund scrutinized by strangers, friendly or unfriendly, if they were honest? And why was DONALD so anxious to do duty to which he was not appointed, and to assume a responsi-

bility which had not been laid on him? A thorough examination of the society's affairs last fall, the first which seems to hav been made for nigh upon half a century. showed why DONALD was so anxious to keep the hold he got on the treasury of the society during his aged father's lifetime. It was discovered that nearly all the funds had disappeared. And it was found that the defalcations began so far back as 1840, when about twelve thousand dollars was ab stracted. That was why DONALD did no want to leave the treasury in 1844, when there was talk of electing Dr. WILLIAM BROWN as Treasurer in place of the aged Dr. JAMES PEDDIE. He had good reason to be afraid of "unfriendly strangers."

The defalcations continued under the easy going WILLIAM until, at last, DONALD say that all was up with him, and in November last he absconded; circumstances affecting his character having been made public, and an investigation being inevitable. The colt was gone, and then the directors proceeded to shut the door with great caution. At last accounts Donald Peddie was an exile in Spain, the favorite refuge of the absconding The directors last month made their re

port on the affairs of the Dissenting Minis ters' Friendly Society. It was found that very little was left of the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans. The nomina assets amount to \$154,700, but of these barely \$25,000 are good. The rost are bad, some being purely fictitious, some forged, and some entered on the books as available assets when they have really been parted with. DONALD PEDDIE had pretty well cleaned ou

the treasury of the society.

The resignation of Dr. WILLIAM PEDDIE as Treasurer has been accepted, but "without prejudice to any legal claims." He is generally acquitted of all knowledge of his brother's defalcations or any complicity in them, being a man of good character. But the directors hold him responsible for \$119,700, which is the sum lost, with the ex ception of a bond for \$10,000, assigned by old Dr. James Peddie and stolen by Donald. for the payment of which they will look to the representatives of the first Treasurer. Proceedings, however, are to be delayed to see whether Dr. WILLIAM PEDDIE will "acknowledge his responsibility." Hitherto he has refused to do that, making the point that DONALD PEDDIE acted as assistant treas urer with the tacit concurrence of the directors. And that unquestionably seems to have been the case. During all the thirtyseven years he was doing volunteer duty they of course knew what his assume functions were, and they consented to let him continue them. Morally, if not legally, they are hardly less responsible than Dr. WIL LIAM PEDDIE.

Yet they are begging the charitable to give them more money to take charge of. What they lost by a criminal neglect of duty as trustees they expect other people to make up. We have detailed the circumstances of this defalcation at length because of the lesson they teach and the warning they convey In how many such societies as that which now blankly gazes into its empty treasury in Edinburgh is it possible for functionaries like DONALD PEDDIE to practice their vil-

Our Prison Outrages.

anies unchecked?

The investigation now going on into the management of Sing Sing prison shows anew the barbarism of our prison system Our prisons, as they are at present conducted, are institutions for destroying the manhood of the criminals they confine,

Physically and morally the convicts are debased by their prison life. They are treated, not like men, but as if they belonged to a different species from the rest of humanity, and had no rights, no passions, no susceptibilities, which deserved consideration

Coarse and cruel men are made their keep ers. They are compelled to live in an atmos phere which undermines their health. Th Sing Sing prison physician testified before the Assembly Committee on Friday that there was no really wholesome air in the prison when occupied." Cleanliness is not tolerated either in the prisoners or their attendants. That is, because men are convicts they are treated like hogs.

It is not surprising, therefore, to be told that convicts are generally short-lived men. They go from the prison with their physical onstitutions undermined, pallid, dispirited, broken-down men, unfit to engage in the competitions of life along with people who have not been subjected to the hardships of a life of penal confinement.

They cannot work with society, and there fore they make war against society. They may have got into prison because of a chance crime, but they come out of it to enter on a criminal life as a profession, and the only one they have any chance in. Their treatment has tended to take the manhood out of them and they are not only made outlaws of during their brief intervals of freedom by the opinion of society, but they also feel themselves debased. They have lost all sense of dignity

and of pride; all self-respect. The Sing Sing physician instanced the case of one prisoner. FRANK WRITE, he said, came to Sing Sing a poor lad and a physically healthy one. Perhaps he was larly interesting to those who believe equal to the average of young fellows in good qualities, and very likely was better than the run. It was not long before, by close association with older convicts in a narrow cell, hardly large enough for a single human being, he was debased morally and was ruined physically. "A term there for youths," said the physician, " meant mental and physical

That is, under our barbarous prison system, we make our county jails, our penitentiaries and our State prisons nurseries of crime, in stitutions for the graduation of men and women in whom every natural impulse toward what is decent and honorable is stifled and replaced by the base desires of natures morally and physically degraded. Leaving out the Christian view of such ar

outrage against humanity, perpetrated in the name of the people, can civilized society afford to go on manufacturing criminals in this way? Our jails, penitentiaries, prisons and poorhouses are a disgrace to us, and ar ever-present danger to the State.

Wife Beaters and Flogging.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has introduced into the ssembly a bill providing for the infliction of corporal punishment upon male persons hereafter "convicted of an offence consist ing in, or accompanied by, the wilful inflic tion of physical pain or violence upon the person of a female, or female infant of any age, or a male infant under 14 years of age. Such corporal punishment, which is limited to not less than fifteen nor more than fifty strokes, is to be in addition to the punish ment already prescribed by law for the offences mentioned. The court in which conviction for such offences is made has no dis cretion, but is obliged to order the additional punishment. Mr. Roosevelt's bill apparently makes no distinction between the slightest and the most brutal and outrageous acts of the habitual wife beater or child beater. The kind of punishment is the same for all the offences specified, or, rather, not specified; in degree the punishments may differ by thirty-five strokes.

We suppose that this bill is directed mainly against wife beaters, as the children of brutal parents are pretty well protected already by various societies, as well as by leg-Islative penalties. Now, so far as the habitual wife beater is concerned, nobody has any sympathy for him, or cares how severely he is punished. Fifty or fifty times fifty lashes would be but a trifling installment of the punishment he deserves. Whipping is wholesome for a wife beater, but will it lessen the number of wife beaters in the community?

The records of the courts might show a smaller percentage of trials, as they certainly would of convictions, in cases of wife beating if Mr. Roosevert's bill should pass; but the great body of wife beaters would continue their amiable diversions unpunished. Not the inadequacy of present punishments, but the almost unconquerable reluctance of wives to testify against their husbands, is the chief protection of wife beaters. That reluctance will increase if the punishment for wife beating is increased.

A penalty that is not sustained by public

opinion cannot be adequately enforced. To most people the whipping post seems a sur-vival from barbarism; and Mr. ROOSEVELT, with the best intentions, is striving to put lown one brutality by means of another.

Runaway Matches-The Duty of th

Clergyman. When a young man and a young woma come to a clergyman, as Mr. HERBERT C. PELL and Miss KATHERINE L. KERNOCHAN came to the Rev. OLIN HALLOCK at St. Augustine's Chapel on Thursday last, is it no the minister's duty to make some inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether the young woman's parents have forbidden her narriage to the young man or not?

We mean, of course, his duty in a more "Honor thy father and thy mother, as the Lord thy Gop hath commanded thee; that thy days may be prolonged, and that it may

go well with thee in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Is not this commandment to be enforced by the clergy with all their power and influonce to-day, just as much as when the Lord

talked with Israel face to face in the mount out of the midst of the fire? We would not be understood that there are no circumstances under which a clergyman may be justified in celebrating a marriage to which the bride's parents object. We merely suggest the inquiry whether ministers of the Gospel are as careful as they might be in

Private Claims Against the State.

these cases to promote the observance of the

fifth commandment.

Private claims against the State are contantly presented. The Legislature is prohibited by the Constitution from auditing or allowing them, though it may appropriate money to pay them after some proper authority has examined and approved them and fixed the amount due.

The question which now arises is what existing tribunal shall pass upon these claims. or shall a new court be created for that purpose? Not long ago a Board of Audit, composed of certain State officers, was estab-lished to perform this duty. But it seems to have falled to meet the emergency.

Many of these claims belong to the State canals. What better tribunal can be devised for approving or rejecting them than the Canal Board, which is constantly dealing with matters of this kind? As to other private claims against the State, why not clothe the Supreme Court or the several County Courts with authority to hear and determine them as they now do suits in which the State is not a party? This method would obviate the necessity of appointing a set of new officers to do what can be quite as well performed by existing officers who are recognized by the Constitution.

There is reason to believe that fresh surprises await the public in the Star route trial.

The Republicans in Congress wasted ac much time in the first ten weeks of the session that the consideration of important measures is crowded into its closing days. Even the great appropriation bills have to be rushed

through in most unseemly haste.

But, besides abolishing all internal revenue axes except on spirits, there is time enough left to adopt and send to the States for ratification an amendment to the Constitution author izing the President to veto one or more items in an appropriation bill while approving of the other portions of the bill. If this Congress will pass this amendment it can be ratified by several Legislatures now in session; and early next winter it can be ratifled by a sufficient number more to make it a part of the Constitution by the time the Forty-eighth Congress be gins to pass appropriation bills.

If the Forty-seventh Congress desires to do omething to gratify the taxpayers before it adjourns, let it carry through the two measures we have named.

Some discussion has been caused in England by a request from the Bishop of St. Albans that prayers be offered for the cessation of the rainy weather there. This must be particupower of prayer can be tested by experiment. Just before the transit of Venus, in December, a devout astronomer in western New York published a request that prayers be offered for a clear day for the transit. Although the weather was most unpromising the night before, the day was sufficiently clear to give the astronomers an opportunity to make careful observations of the transit. The weather however, is so uncertain in its moods that such a test would probably not satisfy a skeptic.

Inspector ESTERBROOK directed the examiners of the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings vesterday to prepare diagrams of all school buildings in their districts, in order that he may determine what additional means of ogress are necessary. This order grows out of the recent terrible disaster in Fourth street, through which seventeen school children lost their lives. If there are any school houses in this city which are in a dangerous condition, the necessary alterations should be made with out a day's delay. But what a pity it is that such dangers are not discovered until some frightful calamity reveals their existence.

The new comet discovered by Prof. SWIFT on Friday night already has a tail half a degree long. This is a very promising start, and if the comet keeps up its present rate of development it may exceed the great comet of last year in splendor. In a year that has started off with so many startling events as have marked the first two months of 1883, what would the astrologers do without a big comet? tronomers also are anxious to see another brilliant comet, for the last one presented some most puzzling phonomena, of which they would like to obtain an explanation.

The Revised Statutes provide that officers of the army travelling under orders, without troops, shall be allowed eight cents per mile, except where they have been furnished with transportation by the Government. The Sec ond Auditor of the Treasury, in his last report, suggested that mileage should also not be allowed where an officer travels on a free pass His ground was that officers of the Treasury and Interior Departments are required to make affidavit, in presenting claims for the reimpursement of travelling expenses, that " no part of the travel has been under any free pass on any railway, steamboat, or other conveyance." The same rule, said the Second Auditor, should be applied to officers of the army, from whom a certificate on honor should be required that charges for travelling expenses were actually paid or incurred. The whole difficulty would be avoided were the bad practice of giving free passes to Government officers wholly abolished. As the subject of mileage forms a part of the Army Appropriation bul, which still remains to be discussed and acted on in the Senate, it may be well to recall these views of the Second Auditor.

Jack Frost seems to have removed his headquarters for the present from Manitoba to northern New York. The mercury at Ausable Forks yesterday morning fell to thirty degrees below zero, and in some places the thermome ter marked even forty degrees below zero. If Jack Frost stays just long enough this time give the lovers of skating another opportunity to exhibit their skill in Central Park probably that will be all that New Yorkers will ask of him this winter.

DON CAMERON TO RESIGN. Bortval of the Rumor that he is to Vacat

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24 .- There is a revival here of the rumor that Don Cameron will soon resign his seat in the United States Senate and make way for a Democratic successor to be chosen by the present Legislature, which has clear Democratic majority of over a dozen or joint ballot. The rumor finds some confirma-tion and credence in inner political circles Mr. Cameron has been a sufferer physically for some time, and is much harassed by his Senatorial duties and the obligations to his part; which his position imposes. He feels that the dangers which he predicted last fall would come to the interests in this State seeking tariff protection are at hand, and he is dis-posed to free himself from all responsibility for the demoralization which impends to his party, and which he blames upon the revolt against his leadership. He is willing to abdicate that position now and give the Pennsylvania Republicans a chance to reunite, if they can, withut his aid. Those who profess to know his purposes declare that at the end of the sessio his resignation will be sent to Gov. Pattison. In anticipation of this event there is quite flutter among the Democratic politicians, who

foresee the unexpected precipitation upon their party of the Senatorial contest for which ex-Benator Wallace and Attorney-General Cassidy have been supposed to be stripping themselves. Should the Cameron resignation come it will be charged by Mr. Wallace's opponents that there has been connivance between him and Cameron. Friendly relations existed between them during Wallace's term. When Wallace was elected there was a threatened boil of his own party and a promise of aid from the Republicans. After his election the Camerons gave him the courtesy of a dinner, which was interpreted as a sign of friendship, and throughout his term frequent deals between them were charged. It is broadly alleged, and capable of proof, that while the doadlock between the Republicans existed here in 1881 over the choice of a Senator. Wallace and other Democratis preferred aiding the election of Oliver, who was Cameron's candidate, to that of Wolfe, or any other anti-Cameron Republican. On the other hand, should the Democratic State Administration of which Mr. Cassidy is now a part, and which has been suspected of designs to promote his candidacy for the succession to Cameron in 1885, take a hand now for Cassidy and against Wallace, the Democratic State of the State will be subjected to a flerce factional fight, in the face of which the Republicans would have opportunity to repair their shattered lines. A large majority of the Democratic Senators, and possibly a clear majority of the members of the House, are more friendly to Wallace than to Cassidy, or even to the Administration at his back. Cassidy might make an earnest struggle for the position. There is a considerable element of the party in the State who might seek relief from such a contest by advocating the claims of some new man, and it is very certain that if the promised resignation shall come, the attention of the Legislature will be drawn for a time from the many half-finished subjects of grave significance now pending before it to a battle big with importance to the Democracy of the State.

Humor has it that Cameron is to take the position of First Vice-President enator Wallace and Attorney-General Cassidy have been supposed to be stripping themselves

NO REDUCTION IN TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Any hope that may have at any time been harbored that the Re publicans in Congress would remove internal taxation must be given up. They are not for ifting that oppressive burden from the people. The hundred and fifty millions collected by it annually is a convenient sum to distribute or

wild schemes formed in each year's legislation. The annual appropriation bills contain large sums required by not a single consideration relating to the public good. Tens of thousands are appropriated under various pretences, but really to go into private pockets. Of course, these and kindred things could not be done

these and kindred things could not be done were the money not coming into the Treasury. Abolishing the tax would abolish the profligacy. If the money were not in the Treasury it would not be squandered or stolen.

The appropriation bills this year contain the usual provision for summer junketings under various pretences. The contingent fund is replenished as usual, in some instances in oxcess of any previous year.

One tolerably acquainted with Washington will not find it difficult to point out a score of persons living on the Government and growing rich, too, without performing any service. To keep this up, taxation must be kept up. There is an army, not a small one either, of deadheads who march at double-quick pace to the rescue whenever anything is proposed tending

rescue whenever anything is proposed tending to interfere with them.

These are among the ways the money is spent. To keep it up, taxation must be kept up, these practices in profligacy which have grown into the Government account for milions annually appropriated. There will be moromedy without a change. At no period in our history has it been as bad as now. Happily a change is at hand. anything is proposed tending

Street Names.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I read a card in The Sun of to-day signed "Sirius." It is evident that the person who replies to me under a nom de plume is one of those anglo-maniacs who has had his corns crushed. He endeavors to make a feeble joke about your heading my letter "Irish Flats," to imply that my animus is possibly that of an Irishman. Let me state that, as my mother was a native of Connecthat my animus is possibly that of an Irishman. Let me state that, as my mother was a native of Connecticut, and never crossed the sea, and as I was born in this city, I am no more Irish than George Washington. I am proud, however, to acknowledge that my randfailer and father came from that grand old race, the former of whom taught school here, probably before the gentleman's father was in awadding clothes.

"Boulevard" was a catchword assumed by property owners on the old Bloomingdale road, with the idea that, after widening, it might enhance the value of their property, even after they were paid by the city more than it was worth through their influence with the Commissioners of Award under the Tweed regime.

No doubt he is cortica's "archaeological statements. No doubt he is cortica's "archaeological statements. No doubt he is cortica's "archaeological statements. Websater, means, "originally a bulwark or rampert of a fortification." The pane has been appropriated, but how is it appropriate! No law has ever recognized the adoption of this word, and the owners of property have shown themselves too glad to drop it, and have precured the passage of an ordinance to change the name to Broadway. This man with the dog star name is no doubt a may be remunerating on Hiverside lots, which he hopes may be remunerating on Hiverside lots, which he hopes may be remunerating on Hiverside lots, which he hopes may be remunerating on Hiverside lots, which he hopes have paid prices for lots that they will not be ween indication. Or perhays he is one of those week side when he writes again. I think, however, the following lines are applicable:

"His heart was English were;

His heart was English oak, His fromers English kersey; He pulled an English stroke, But he came from north New Jersey. NEW YORE, Feb. 20. JOHN McCLAVE. Mayor Edoon's Saturday Council.

At the weekly conference between Mayor dson and the heads of departments yesterday, reso tions were passed against the Assembly bill to enable tions were passed against the Assembly bill to enable the cities and towns in the State to refund money spent by drafted men in hiring substitutes in the days of the war, the Assembly bill to prohibit the further use of Pier it, East River, by the Street Cleaning Department Pier to the Assembly bill to prohibit the further use of Pier it, East River, by the Street Cleaning Department and the bill to provide for a new station house for thand the bill to provide for a new station house for the day of the bill is as unnecessary, holding that the city authorities bills as unnecessary, holding that the city authorities hills as unnecessary holding that the city authorities hills as unnecessary holding that the city authorities hills as unnecessary holding the december of the city authorities hill and the city authorities hill an annexe and the city authorities hill an annexe and the little of the city authorities hill an annexe and the bill to provide for a new state of the city authorities hill an annexe annexe and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide for a new state of the city and the bill to provide

Gerringe's Resignation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Secretary Chandler Washington, Feb. 24.—Secretary Chandler informed the President yesterday that there were no changes pending against Lieut. Commander forringe, and no evidence on record in the department of any act or expression of his that should be investigated prior to the acceptance of his resignation. The President has approved the decision of Secretary Chandler acceptant the resignation of Lieut-Commander Gorden acceptant the regignation of Lieut-Commander Gorden acceptant the resignation of Lieut-Commander Gorden and Commander Gorden acceptant the secretary of the manual entire. Mr. Chandles and asternoon that as soon as Mr. Gordings arrives and this afternoon that as soon as Mr. Gordings arrived a letter to that officer, asking this justified a letter to that officer, asking this justified as letter, beginning to the commander of the co

.. The Creek Rebellion. Sr. Louis, Feb. 24.-Late advices from the

reck Nation say that the rebellion is pretty well broken up. Splowhe is in earlie at the Chevenna agency, and Gen. Porter, the commander of the discernment party, has captured several other rebel leaders, and is prevent a further concentration of the opposition forces.

The Michigan Senatorship. DETROIT, Feb 24.-Three ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day, the Democrats con • intraing their votes on Lothrop. The last ballot stood Lothrop, 4: Pa'mer, H: Stockbridge, 25, Willitts, 12. The remainder were scattering.

GAME IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK. Buffalo Bill's Pica for the Press the Buffaloss and Elka.

to sincerely protest against one or two measures for the improvement of the Yellowstone Park, which, if thoughtlessly carried out, are certain to be looked upon in the future as mammoth mistakes. I refer particularly to the idea of supplying the park hotels with game, which is now rather abundant upon the mountains and in the valleys of the Yellowstone The Indians have always looked upon the hisaing springs and the strange recesses of the park with awe, and never harmed boast or fowl that sought refuge within its precincts. They entertained similar superstitions in regard to the Black Hills, and no buffaloes or elks were slaughtered there until the whites came. To-day the buffalo and elk have almost entirely disappeared. The buffalo is actually a thing of the past in great regions of the Wes where, only a few years since, gigantic herds were met from day to day. Their slaughter has been crinfinally large and useless, and no hand is raised to stop the utter extinction which threatens them.

slaughter has been criminally large and useless, and no hand is raised to stop the utter extinction which threatens them. Even their bones have been raked up and shipped East as a new source of profit. In ten years the new generation will point to solitary specimens in travelling menageries or zoological gardens as the rare survivors of the noblest of American wild beasts. It is difficult to extimate the percentage of decrease in their numbers, but certainly it should be the duty of some one to check their wholesale destruction, not on sentimental grounds stimply, but for more practical reasons. For example, a large class of settlers supply their tables with venison the year round. They kill when their needs demand it, and are too conscious of the growing searcity in numbers to shoot oftener than is necessary. Buffald meat its the main dependence of many. A hunting expedition organized for the special purpose of stretching game on the plains for the coyotes to pick after nightful does not find favor in the West as it did a decade or so ago.

For many years past the different animals have instinctively sought places of refuge, and one of their safest retreats has been tellowstone Park. Here, at least, they have been safe from Indian hunters, and, up to the present time, the whites have allowed them to continue in comparative peace. Let a rifle report awaken the echoes on the hills and in the afform, and the orent parts of their stronghold, and upon the open plains, their chances of escape are few. For these and many other reasons, in my opinion, the consideration of measures for indiscriminate hunting in this spot should be declored. I say encouring the beasts to stay so that in after years, when none are to be found hostife to civilizing influences. I have to-day a herd of twenty-one head of buffaloes on my Nebraska ranch, which were captured wild but a few months since. To-day they roam about at will, and are fully as tractable as the cattle with which they mingle. They are easy to approach and appear remarkab

GOV. BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION.

A Document that Breather a Deeply Devon mmonwealth of Massachusetts, by his Excellency Ben-jamin F. Butler, Governor and Commander in Chief, a Proclamation for a Day of Humiliation, Fasting,

and Prayer.

In conformity with the invariable usage of this Commonwealth, and with a sense of our absolute lependence upon the beneficent Parent of Mankind, and of our numerous and aggravated offences against His holy will and commandments. I have thought fit to appoint, and by and with the advice and consent of the Council, I do appoint Thursday, the fifth day of April next, as a day of public homiliation, fasting, and prayer in this Commonwealth. And I request the ministers and people of every religious denomination throughout the same to assemble. the same to assemble on that day, in their several places of worship, that we may unitedly humble ourselves in the presence of Al nighty God, and acknowledge, with deep contrition, ou namifold sins and transgressions; that we may devontly deprecate His judgments and implore His merciful for-giveness, through the merits of our blessed Lord and Redeemer. While we thus bow in humble adoration before the Most High, let us render Him our unfeignes his fruitful soil, and in an especial manner that He en dowed them with wisdom to render this a land of picty

bounty toward us and our fathers, whom He planted in this fruitful soil, and in an especial manner that He endowed them with wisdom to render this a land of piety, freedom, and order. And, insumuch as we have disregarded their example and neafected those principles by which they obtained and transmitted to us the mestimal their they obtained and transmitted to us the mestimal of their stansings of the Christian religion, of law, and of Bertis and the Christian religion, of law, and of Bertis and conduct by which alone we can hope to be happy in this world and in that which is to come.

At the same time that we look with all humility to His grace for the remission of our sins, let us, with one mind and one voice, suppliested His biessines for us and our beloved country; that He would alike preserve us from the pestilence that wasketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at monday; that He would graciously smile on the labors of the husbandlene, and cause the earth to bring forth her increase in due season; that He would relieve our commerce from the embarysoments with which it is burdened, and grant that the property of the substantian, and takers, so that all even the same the same time that the same time the substantian and do business in great waters may the sea in ships and do business in great waters may the sea in ships and do business in great waters may the sea in ships and do business in great waters may come the sea in ships and do business in great waters may come the sea in ships and do business in great waters may come the sea in ships and do business in great waters may come the sea in ships and do business in great waters not our sandward reason to praise this boly name; that lew who are so our hands; that He would gractously condescend to direct the Government of the United States and give them wisdom to discern and firmness to pursue the free interests of the country; that He would preserve us from what was and for all the service of the sea of index was and so on the sea of index as an

Discovery of Oil in Saratoga County.

TROY, Feb. 24.-There is much excitement in aratoga county over the discovery in the town of Ga way of what is considered a valuable oil well. George Isabel, a farmer, residing in the northern part of the own of Galway, last fall dug a well near his barn to ob town of Gaiway, last fail dug a well near his barn to ob-tain water for his stock. The cattle refused to drink the water. An (Zumination of the water showed an only substance floating on it, which burned, smelled, and looked like kerowne. A sample was sent to zerawid to be tested. It was pronounced to be petroleum. The am-ple burns readily with a clear, strong flame, and has a aint but decided odor of kerosene and is nearly color-less. It is un with heavier oil than any sold at the stores, it does not re-emble crude petroleum, but looks like re-fined kerosene. The well is said to be forty-two feet in depth. A bucket of water from it contains about thirty-three per cent, of oil.

A Pointed Tale. From the Detroit Free Press.

Jack Pringle is a man who never wastes an opportunity of puls of for to-morrow the loke that can be done to-day. Going down street last Wednesday, he was accosted by a little nervous man who had an imwas accosted by a little nervous man who had an impediment in his speech.
Establishment in his speech, and you titell me with the stranger? "Coan you titell me with realized get the source of the title title is a speech to the position at once, and, having directed his interlocutor the position at once, and, having directed his interlocutor to the position at once, and, having directed his interlocutor to the position at once, and, having directed his interlocutor what are come route harried off to the speech a short with the the property had been back particle. In this problem, the had a characteristic of the British shop keeper.

The you a sell tim times "said Jack assuming a stammer." animer.
Oh yes, sir; certainly, sir."
Og groud long ones!"
Yes, sir; all sizes, sir."
W. with seasharp points."
Yes, sir; very sharp points."
W. w. with seasharp points."
W. w. w.cl., then, seait down on 'em, and w. w. wait till

"We would, then seed down on 'em, and we want till I call again."
Having "given his order," Jack thought it prodent to relie at once, as there were several heavy articles within cary access of the proprietor's fands.
The old man had hardly cooled down and returned to his meal, which had also moved down and returned to his meal, which had also moved down and returned to his meal, which had also meet down an pleasantly, when the real Sunon pure. The different washing the framework of the property of the soap in imperceptible water.

Do y you seell thin tincks?" said the little man. Lucking the door was open, so the customer successfully avoided the seven-pound weight and the two flatfroms hurled at him.

If troubled with bronchitis or throat all try br. Jayne's Expectorant, an old family medicine for colds and lung affections.—14a,

BUNDEAMS.

-The Methodist brethren who took stock in the Isabella mine are now firm believers in the doc-trine of original sin and total deprayity. All new stock schemes are held in great disfavor at the Methodist headquarters. No promoter of a new mining enterprise TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish could obtain a hearing among the dominies now, even it he should present a prospectus setting forth three-foot veins of silver covered with two-foot veins of gold, and adged with all the precious stones spoken of in the Book

-In a fashionable church at Providence, R. I., the guests were gathered to witness a wedding.
The bridal party were very much behind time. The organist had played the customary music for some time, until he and his bearers became weary of it. A happy thought struck him, and he began to play the old Scotch tune, "Oh, dear, what can the matter be!" The smilest here. in the congregation were at first scarcely perceptible in the congregation were at first scarcely perceptible, but soon became audible. Fresently the people were all in a titter of laughter. This was brought to a conclusion by the opportune arrival of the bride, bridegroom, and attendants, and the music gave place to the ritual, pro-nounced by the officiating clergyman.

-Anextraordinary sermon has been preached by the Rev. Thomas R. Bacon of New Haven. He ac cases the Church of having borne false witness agains many worthy persons, in that it has denounced all ac-tors, card players, and billiard players, together with tors, eard players, and billiard players, together with their actions and games. He says this denunciation is too sweeping, and is consequently unjust. He pleads for liberty that Christian people may enjoy such good and proper amusements as this world has to set before them, "using the things of this world as not abusing them." He would have good people discriminate be-tween plays which are wholesome in their tendency and hose which are vile, freely patronizing the one and re-

-In New Brunswick, N. J., the Salvation Army made such a racket in the streets and so greatly disturbed the people in the vicinity of places where they seld their meetings that their efforts had to be suppress send their meetings that their efforts had to be suppress
ed. The warriors who are carrying on the work of the
Army in the neighborhood of Christopher and Bedford
streets have become such a missance to the quiet residents that there is a loud call for their suppression. The
opinion of many good Christians who are so liberal in
their views as to welcome all proclaimers of Gospel
trath is that these enthusiasts do more harm than good. They have no other idea of proclaiming the Gospel than that which is associated with making a horrible noise, and with shouting Hallelujah in such a way as to resem-

ble the Indian war whose rather than to convey the thought of praising the Almighty.

The Rev. Dr. Du Puy, who has been for eighteen years connected with the editorial management of the Christian Advocate, has suddenly resigned his position. He has a number of literary and other works on hand which compet his attention and take up his time. During a large part of the term of his editorial connection with the paper he has done the heaviest part of the work, the labors of some of the editors in chief having been hardly more than nominal. Dr. Du Puy is a little past middle life, exceedingly genial in his com nunications with his brethren, a gifted converser, and an eloquent preacher. He has travelled much and reac extensively. It is rumored that he has acquired considerable solid wealth from investments made years ago in enterprises which have proved very profitable. Ill name has been mentioned in connection with the Isabell mine, but his lose by that infelicitous operation is, i is said, a mere trifle, if anything.

-The McAll Mission in Paris has become famous. Commenced seven or eight years ago by a per-severing Scotchman, it has grown in vigor and im-portance to such an extent that there are now thirty or forty preaching stations and branches. Many benevoent persons in this country have taken a lively interest in this mission, and have formed auxiliary societies to aid in its support. One of the largest of these Auxiliaries is in Philadelphia. A deputation of clergymen and others from the mission will land at Philadelphia in a few days, and will be gracefully received by the friends of the mission. They will remain there for some little time, holding meetings and giving accounts of the mission. After that they will visit this city and other prom-inent points in the United States. A mission of this kind in such a city as Paris meets with more opposition than if carried on in Timbuctoo. In view of this fact, the success of the McAll Mission is phenomenal.

-The practice is becoming prevalent on the part of certain otherwise excellent theologians and bookwriters to have their literary work done exclusively by scribes and amanueness under their direction. When these subordinates prove skilful the work is sometimes committed entirely to them, they making reports of its progress at such intervals as are mutually convenient. Part of the result of this way of doing business is that it makes the theologians, who are supposed to be done
the work, excessively lazy. Another is that it makes
the work not really theirs, but rather that of the subordinates who actually do it. Some moderately learned
men keep the preparation of several volumes constantly in operation, employing a number of scribes. There are scribes who wish, under the circumstances, that they ould have more pay than the very stender sum they are receiving, or that if that be not practicable they might

-The Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., of Boston is a man of gigantic appearance, weighing more than 300 pounds. Last summer he and two other clergyien of about his own size and weight, traveiling in Europe, stopped at a bathing establishment where bathing suits are provided for those who wish to enjoy the lux-ury of the bath. Dr. Brooks first presented himself to the astonished bath proprietor, who said that it would be impossible to fit him with a suit, and asked him where he came from Dr. Brooks replied, "Oh, I am from America. This is the kind of men we Americans are." The next clergyman then presented himself with similar questioning and answer. Then, to the great as-tomshment of the bath man, the third enormous brother epped up and wanted a suit. The wondering Italian asked if any more such Americans, were likely to so and said that if there would probably be a stendy run of them he would make suitable provision of raiment.

-The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith says he did not go to Congress to make speeches. He considers speech-making one of the least important duties of the legis-lator, and has learned that the real work is done in the committee rooms, and by personal contact with the members. He intimates that most of the men who do the speechmaking are not the equals of Webster, Clay, Calbonn, and the other intellectual giants who always gave something worth listening to when they spoke. Brother Smith says that as yet he has had no need to make a speech, and that he has no vanity to gratify in that direction. And yet he admits that he may in a weak moment be betrayed into the folly of a harangue on the floor. He is in favor of the abolition of the internal revenue taxes except on whiskey and tobacco. When he leaves Congress he will lecture on what he knows about politics. It is understood that he does not seek a pastoral settlement at present, but prefers that larger liberty which is found in lecturing and the absence of the domination of deacons, boards of trustees, and the incubus of church debts.

-The Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, D. D., throws out, in a sparkling article in the *Independent*, some very plain hints for revolutionizing the annual meeting of the American Hoard of Foreign Missions. He objects to the change which has been made in the management of this enange when as been made in the management of this meeting. Formerly the meeting was for free debate and consultation on the best ways of carrying on missionary work. Giants in theology and law made some of their most telling speeches on important topics or great principles bearing on the work of the Board. Now the freedom of voluntary speech is gone. The annual meeting is regulated by a programme carefully prepared by the officers of the Board. These officers procure distinofficers of the noard, these officers produce until guished speakers to make set speeches, so as to fill up nearly all the time. The "business" transacted by the meeting is all cut and dried and squared and hung up by the officers beforehand, so as to be pushed through in the old corner of a spare half hour, when it can go through most quietly. Dr. Bacon suggests that at each annual meeting a committee of persons outside of the Board officers should be appointed to make all the arrangements for the next year's meeting. Should such a plan be carried into operation it would throw conster-nation into the coterie of officials.

- To-day's International Sunday School esson tells of the first great scandal which took place in lesson tells of the first great scandal which took place in the Christian Church. Thus far all had been prosperous. The believers had been united in the fellowship of Chris-tian harmony. Events which seemed to promise confu-sion and distress had worked for their good. Ananias and his wife Saphira had come into the fraternity of believers, but they were hypocrites and liars. The story of their wickedness and its result is told in Acts v. 1-11. of their was a sage for to-day's study. They had property. Others who had property had sold it and given the proceeds to the common fund. Anamias and his wife sold theirs and handed over what they pretended wife sold theirs and handed over what they pretended wife sold their and handed over what they made this Ionation without such a pretence, it would have been well; for they were under no obligation to give all they had. Their sin was in the deceitful trick they played and the lie they told about it. Anamias was first caught.
Peter accused him to his face of lying, not to men, but
"to the Holy Ghost." The terrified deceiver fell dead on the floor. After a while his wife, who was partner in the transaction, came into the presence of the Apostes. Peter, asking her about the sale and the gift, received the same lying answer that Ananias had given. She fell down dead, as her husband had. It was an awful day for the infant Church. But the lesson was a valuable one in the cause of truth and parity. If the offence had been lightly passed over, it would have been an encour-sement to other meaner and take-hearted evildeers. We may learn from this lesson the hatefulness and meanness of lying. We may learn the fact that all hearts are open before God, and that He sees through all statements and transactions, however ingeniously they may be covered from human gaze. We may also learn value of stern and stanch henesty in all our dealings; not merely the miscrabic "honesty is the heat-policy" system. But to be square and right and honest, far above any questions of mere policy, and trusting to God for the result.